

DILLON PREDICTS NEW IRISH REVOLT

Charges Government Has
Maintained Present Ser-
ious Condition.

SEES CHANGE IN POLICY

Secretary for Ireland Says Men
Ordered to England Re-
vived Conspiracy.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—John Dillon, Nationalist, in moving an adjournment of the House of Commons today to call attention to the recent arrest of Irishmen, admitted that the situation in Ireland was extremely serious and said the Government had taken good care that it should remain so.

"These arrests," Mr. Dillon said, "showed a sign of a change of policy in Ireland. The men were being banished without any reason being assigned. Unless the Government were prepared to put them on trial and formulate charges against them, it had no right to ask for a blank check for its policy in Ireland," Mr. Dillon asserted, "in reality was now living under martial law."

Characterizing the arrests as inconceivable, Mr. Dillon accused the Government of reversing the Irish policy of the last Government, and predicted that the policy of provocation would continue until some bloody explosion or rebellion occurred in Ireland. It was a strange coincidence, he said, that the arrests were made just prior to the date fixed for the Irish debate in Parliament.

Change in Policy Desired.
"There existed," said Mr. Dillon, "a section of people in England which did not desire a contented and united Ireland, but wanted to drive Ireland back to rebellion and hatred of England. The Government's recent policy had created Sinn Féiners by the thousand and had divided the country."

Replying to Mr. Dillon, the Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Duke, denied any change in policy with regard to Ireland. The arrests of 28 persons were not due to any new policy of repression. The majority of the men ordered to reside in England had devoted themselves to reviving the conspiracy which had such fatal results last Easter. Had there been a judicious number of arrests the week preceding last Easter, there would have been no rebellion.

Continuing, the Secretary declared that if he told all he knew he would satisfy the House that what had been done was justified by absolute necessity. He declined to enter into details on the ground of public policy, explaining that he was not going to use a tale which would enable the accomplices of those arrested to know all that he knew, but he himself, the Inspector-General of the Constabulary and Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, commander of the forces in Ireland, took the responsibility for what had been done.

Silence in Policy.
Mr. Horner Law said it was obvious that if the men were brought to trial the Government would be compelled to mention facts which in the public interest it was not desirable to mention in Parliament.

Was it not quite plain, after what Mr. Dillon had said, that it was the duty of the British Government above all, in the interests not only of the safety of the empire but in the interest of the Irish people themselves, to prevent another rising such as the last one? Mr. Dillon's motion was eventually talked out.

LAPLAND SAFE AT LIVERPOOL.

Tuscan and Espagne Also Reach
Ports of Allies.

The White Star Line office here received a dispatch yesterday announcing the safe arrival of the steamship Lapland at Liverpool. She carried twenty-three passengers, including four Americans, and a large cargo.

The Anchor Line's Tuscan, which sailed on February 16 with four Americans in her list of sixteen passengers, has arrived in Glasgow, the line's agents announced yesterday.

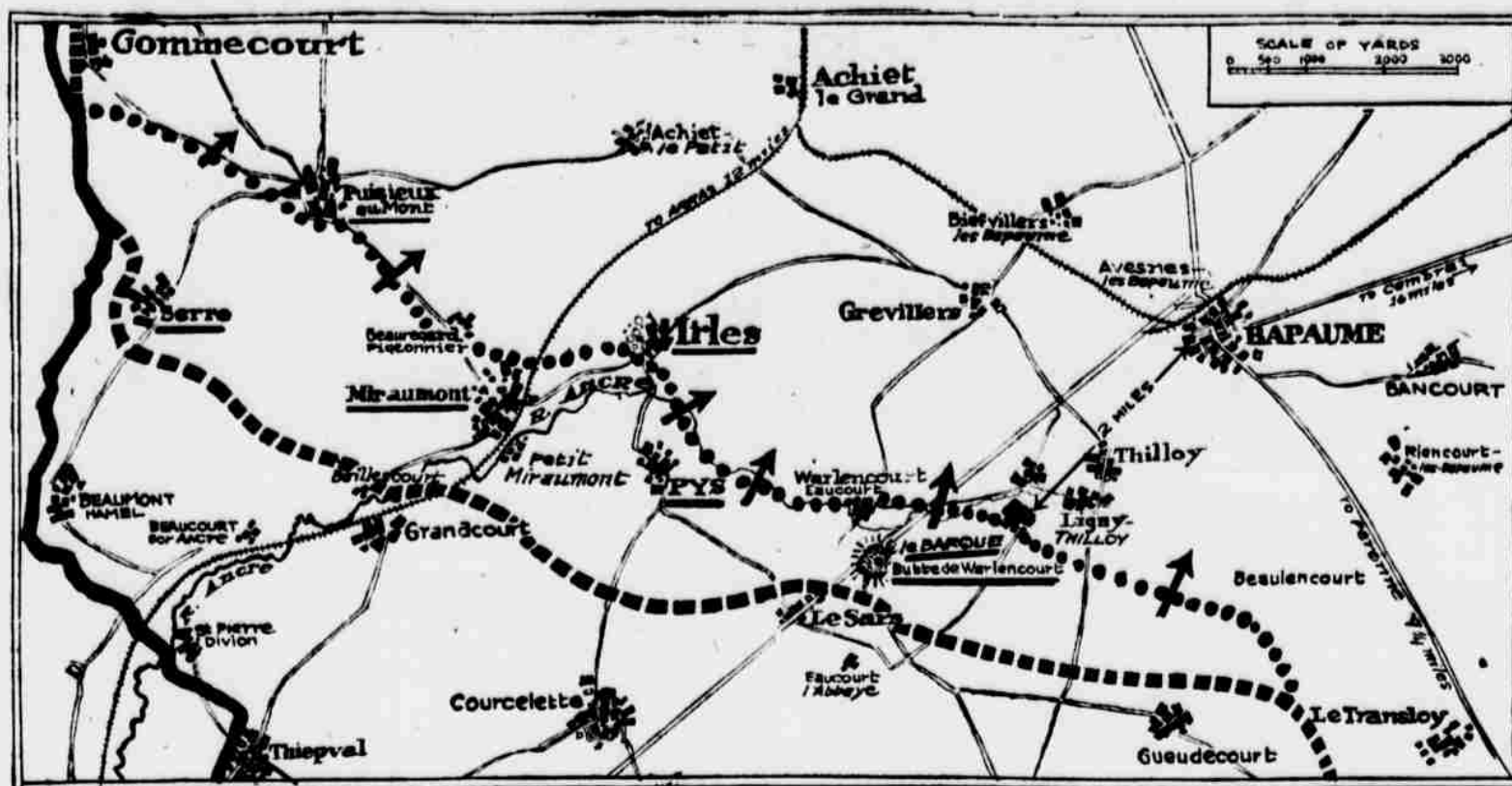
A dispatch from Bordeaux yesterday to the office of the French Line said that the Espagne, which left this port on February 14, arrived at Bordeaux on Friday. She carried sixty-seven Americans.

400 AMERICANS SOON TO BE DRIVING ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Fifty American university men, recruits for the American Ambulance Field Service, have arrived here, landing from the steamship Espagne, from New York. With these and other contingents which will arrive soon from the United States there will be 400 ambulances in commission at the front.

Prof. A. Platt Andrew, manager of the service, has been cited in the orders of the day of the army for his disregard of danger at the front in directing the ambulance men.

The Ancre Front Where British Have Forced Germans to Retreat.



MAP of the Ancre front, the northern end of the Somme front, showing ground the Germans have abandoned to the British in the last battle of the Marne in the fall of 1914.

So the line to the left indicates the British front on July 1, when the Somme offensive was begun. Broken line indicates the British front on Saturday, when the German retreat began. Dotted line indicates the new British line. Territory between the broken line and dotted line is the territory relinquished by the Germans.

TEUTONS FALL BACK ON 11 MILE FRONT

Continued from First Page.

Ypres. We carried out a successful bombardment of a number of points and caused an explosion in the enemy's line. In the course of the air fighting yesterday one German airplane was destroyed; another was driven down damaged.

French Attack Falls.
South of Cernay, in the Champagne, the French made an attack without success. Between the Meuse and the Moselle German reconnoitering detachments carried out successful enterprises.

In numerous aerial engagements yesterday our adversaries lost eight airplanes. We delivered a surprise attack against an enemy salient north of Tahrue, bringing back prisoners. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Belgian—Along the whole Belgian front there was sustained artillery fighting on both sides, with moderate intensity, especially in the direction of Nordhoek and Seneffe.

The French guns were active during the course of the afternoon.

Enter German Lines.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office this afternoon is as follows:

Late yesterday French detachments broke into the German lines near Ville-sur-Tourbe (twenty-five miles west of Verdun), destroyed a number of shelters and brought back prisoners and materials. Two surprise attacks by the enemy, one on one of our trenches north of Beaulieu, northeast of Soissons, the other on one of our posts northwest of Avocourt, were broken up. We took prisoners, including one officer.

There was intermittent cannonading at some points on the front.

Yesterday our pilots brought down three German airplanes. One of these machines fell in our lines near Morcy, at the vicinity of Thionville, the second south of Phien, in the Aisne; the third southeast of Altkirch.

Our squadrons threw numerous projectiles on various and numerous depots near Spincourt, where a number of explosions were heard; on the aviation ground and sheds at Buzancy, the railways at Serre-Moelle and on railway stations at Houssemont and Woffling, in the region of Wissembourg.

FIGHTING CONTINUES.

British Outposts Still in Touch With German Rear Guards.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, Feb. 26.—The full extent of the German retreat in the Somme area has not yet developed. Outpost fighting continued today between strong British patrols pressing forward over the newly yielded ground and the German rear guards, who fell back under the fire of their heaviest calibre guns.

The German retreat, coming so closely on the heels of the beginning of unrestricted submarine war, forms one of the most interesting phases of the great war. The Germans gave the first intimation of the approach of their retreat when they evacuated Grandcourt three weeks ago.

This was evidence of new German tactics, for throughout all the bitter fighting of 1916 they never yielded an inch of ground until they were driven out at the point of the bayonet. The backward movement begun at Grandcourt now becomes the greatest retreat of this front since the battle of the Marne. The events of the past two days have sent a thrill through the entire British army, a thrill which seems to forecast the end of the "stationary" warfare.

There has been comparatively little light artillery fire, the Germans evidently depending on their heavy guns mounted on railway trucks, which could be rushed away at the last moment in case of necessity.

The British continued to move forward all along the line from just south of Grandcourt to Le Transloy, the latter point apparently being the pivot from which the German retreat swings backward. The line has been carried well to the northeast of Serre, while Fric and Warlencourt are in British possession. Serre, Fric, Warlencourt and Miraumont, the other famous points in the Somme battlefield, and on the Courcellette and Contalmaison, long ago ceased to have form as villages. The artillery fire endured for months

KUT IS CAPTURED; BAGDAD ROAD OPEN

Continued from First Page.

British Retake Fortified City on Tigris, Scene of Gen. Townshend's Surrender.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Kut-el-Amara is again in the hands of the British, and the road to Bagdad is again open. The Turkish garrison of Kut in last year's retreat, pursued by British cavalry, the Turks have lost 2,000 prisoners, some of them high officers, many guns and much equipment.

The Mesopotamian city on the Tigris was taken by flanking operations in which British infantry charged and broke through line after line of positions planned by German engineers. The final blows were dealt Saturday and yesterday, when the two strongest positions at Samarra and the Shamran bend, on either side of Kut, were pierced.

Turks in Full Retreat.

Gen. Maude reports that the Turkish troops are in full retreat for Bagdad, twenty-four miles west of Kut. They left depots and stores of all kinds in flames. Their retreat is protracted by a rear guard supported by artillery, striving desperately to prevent the flying British cavalry from reaching the main body.

From trench fighting of most deadly character, Mesopotamian campaign has suddenly become open warfare, such as this war has seldom provided.

The Turkish War Office admits that Kut has been evacuated. In a statement received from Constantinople, it is said that the Turks are retreating to join reinforcements gathered too late to relieve the beleaguered city.

By taking Kut Gen. Maude has retrieved one of the greatest British blunders of the war, and it is with particular satisfaction that it is noted that he required but seventy-three days to take the place, while Gen. Townshend's little garrison held it for 144 days.

Townshend's Surrender.

It was on April 28, 1916, that Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks with 11,000 troops, British and Indian, who after almost reaching Bagdad had been forced to retreat nearly 100 miles to Kut and had been hemmed in there. All efforts to relieve them failed, and finally the garrison, wasted by hunger and disease, gave up the task.

Not until December 13 did the British begin their effort to retake the town, though since April they had held positions near it. Then the ground was cleared between the Shatt-el-Hai, a tributary of the Tigris, and the immediate defenses of Kut. These defenses were based upon the Tigris itself, which flows in a winding course about the town and upon its marshes.

Two weeks ago the British cut the river communication with Bagdad 109 miles up the Tigris. Then began the attacks upon the Samarra and Shamran bend positions, the vital defenses of Kut. At Samarra the position was three miles long, one end resting on the river, the other on a marsh.

Trenches Are Stormed.

Little by little the Turkish trenches were stormed in bayonet and bomb fighting as fierce as any in the course of the war. The Turks proved themselves splendid soldiers, but the British advance was inexorable.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law announced the fall of Kut in the House of Commons and later the War

Office issued the following detailed report:

From reports from the commander of the Mesopotamian expeditionary force, the course of operations on the Tigris during the 24th was: The passage of the stream at Shamran on the 23d was rapidly and effectively executed. During the following night our patrols pushed forward boldly, maintaining close contact with the enemy.

Early the next morning the ridge across the neck of the peninsula was in our hands, and it became evident that the enemy was in full retreat in the direction of Bagdad, twenty-four miles west of Kut-el-Amara. Turkish depots and stores at many points were in flames, and a strong rear guard, supported by artillery, had been disposed to oppose our advance.

Cavalry Crosses River.

By 8 o'clock in the morning a strong force of cavalry had crossed the Tigris and at once maneuvered to gain the flank of the Turkish line of retreat. Throughout the day both our cavalry and infantry were heavily engaged, inflicting severe and as yet unknown casualties on the enemy.

The means of our successes at Samarra were further pursued, and our infantry proceeded to capture and secure in succession the Turkish fifth line defense, the Makhad and the Suwada positions, finally reaching the line Atab-Mah-Samra.

In two days fighting we captured 1,270 prisoners, including at least one Turkish regimental commander and four Germans; four field guns, ten machine guns, three mine throwers and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. As a result of these operations the whole of the enemy's positions from Samarra to Kut-el-Amara are now in our hands.

The Turkish statement admitting the evacuation of the town is as follows:

According to a prearranged plan

and in order to effect a junction with reinforcements which have arrived our troops which have held for a year advanced positions at Kut-el-Amara, as well as positions to the east and west of the town, have been withdrawn to the rear in a westerly direction. The movement was entirely unnoticed by the enemy.

LORD FISHER LIKENED TO TRAITOR BY MEUX

Admiral Tells House of Commons First Sea Lord Deserted His Post.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, member of the House of Commons for Portsmouth, at which port he is commander in chief, in criticizing the House today those who wished to bring Lord Fisher, formerly First Sea Lord, back to the Admiralty, said: "Lord Fisher deserted his post like a traitor."

There were cries of dissent at this juncture.

"Well," went on Admiral Meux, "if he had been a soldier or a sailor he would have been shot."

This "hydra-headed intrigue" to bring Lord Fisher back, declared the speaker, was headed by persons who had failed, and if there was one way to lose the war it was to bring back those who had failed.

Italy Raises \$440,000,000.

ROME, Feb. 26.—Official announcement was made here today that the subscriptions thus far received for the new war loan amount to 2,200,000,000 lire (\$440,000,000).

Of this 1,470,000,000 lire (\$294,000,000) is new money.

PLACES BLAME FOR U-BOAT WAR ON U. S.

Prof. Delbrueck Says America
Could Have Stopped Brit-
ish Blockade.

GERMANS ARE ANGRY NOW

Sale of Munitions Made Here
to Entente Nations Is Cause
of Bitterness.

BERLIN, by wireless, Feb. 25.—Prof. Hans Delbrueck, head of the department of history in Berlin University, who is an influential publicist with a large following in his capacity as editor of the *Preussische Jahrbucher*, discussed the submarine situation today.

"For the great body of the German people," he said, "the intensified submarine warfare has never been anything but a terrible weapon of defence against the enemy's wanton breach of the law. Let us consider some phases of the controversy. The British Government has justified its naval measures as a reprisal against the German measures. We will not go into the question of priority; but we will decide who was the first offender."

"But the test of good faith was applied by America to both the German and English claims of being only in reprisal. The joint note of February, 1915, asked both parties to forego the practice. Germany responded to the test by declaring her willingness. England refused. Had England accepted there never would have died a single non-combatant by starvation in Germany, nor would any have lost their lives on the high seas through a German submarine. We should welcome regaining at once progress toward achieving the freedom of the seas which was established in international law but which has been lost in the progress of the war."

"Do you believe that the intensified U-boat campaign would cease if England declared her willingness? England refused. Had England accepted there never would have died a single non-combatant by starvation in Germany, nor would any have lost their lives on the high seas through a German submarine. We should welcome regaining at once progress toward achieving the freedom of the seas which was established in international law but which has been lost in the progress of the war."

"We know," he replied, "that international commerce will automatically resume just as soon as the unlawful British blockade is raised. But as it was England who began the illegal use of what it considers its most effective weapon against our non-combatant population ought Germany, in fairness, to be expected definitely to forego the employment of her only weapon suited to fight off Great Britain's hunger blockade of our rights to import from neutral countries the necessities of life for our civil population?"

Backed by Neutrals.

"This is as much our right as it is a neutral right," he said, "to be backed by the neutrals, expressed in their numerous protests. It was recognized by the sense of shame that existed in the enemy countries."

"If there had been any outlook for peace on the lines suggested in President Wilson's address, our decision would have been different," continued Prof. Delbrueck, "but we were confronted under the Entente's terms, with dishonor and dismemberment."

Replying to a question concerning the rights of non-combatants at sea, Dr. Delbrueck said:

"The rights of non-combatants at sea can be respected only if they themselves respect their duties as non-combatants. British merchantmen have sunk U-boats by putting up sham defenses and by misuse of neutral flags. These have not been isolated acts, but are the results of a policy announced by the British Admiralty. In this manner some of our submarine captains have paid with the loss of their vessels and crews for their efforts to safeguard the lives of non-combatants."

"I am trying to put our case before

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FOR INDIGESTION

you as impartially as I can. I will not speak anything which causes you uneasiness.

"Falsified News Despatches."

"Many statements have been made to the effect that the German submarine warfare has been based upon falsified news despatches originating in the United States. Misstatements repeatedly are reaching you through the news channels reporting outbreaks of violence against the persons and property of Americans in Germany. Such statements create passion, and passing to dangerous exaggeration in the eyes of the public. But I do feel that I ought to state very frankly how the German people feel toward America at this moment."

"They feel bitterness and hatred. They have been wronged. Hundreds of thousands have lost fathers, husbands and sons through American ammunition. Hundreds of thousands of young men of Germany have been maimed for life by American ammunition."

"In all wars the manufacturers of arms and munitions have supplied the belligerent nations, but the manufacturers of arms are not exponents of humanity. Never before were the influences of peace of a country not a participant in the war so great as they are now. Your people forged for our enemies these tremendously effective weapons of death and we protested in vain."

"Then we were to receive from our enemies interference. You said that interference was illegal, but you did not make your protest effective."

"Some people are agreeing with growing bitterness the reason for this discrimination. There may be many legal and technical answers to this question, but our people feel that had there been a will there would have been a way. We have been told time and again that the principle of the freedom of the seas is deeply rooted in your law. Again and again we have heard repeated your President's words: 'I will contend for the freedom of the seas from whatever quarter it is violated, and without compromise.'"

"Our people were told that the principle of the freedom of the seas was demanded that the war on the seas should be so conducted that non-combatants at sea or land would be spared the sufferings of war. Thus our people looked patiently on much after north while a continuous stream of American ammunition poured into England and Russia unchecked by our submarines."

"Now we are asked to fight this battle out. The German people had wished that it might be fought out as other wars had been—between enemy and enemy."

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